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No literary papers in THE GLOBE for

years have caused so wide an interest

and many inquiries as those of Rabbi Schin-

der on MODERN JUDAISM AND ITS BELIEFS.

The novelty and importance, with the inde-

## Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1886.

### CONTROL OF INDUSTRY.

The development of the industrial system

has reached a stage when a scientific

method in treatment is absolutely essential,

alike in the interest of the worker, the

manufacturer and the public. The manu-

facturer, taken as the supervisory power in

the economic system, must be maintained

and supported in a practical manner, in

order that his education and experience

may be utilized for the good of the whole

nation. The operative requires fair wages

and shorter hours of labor, and the people

on the other hand demand cheap com-

modities. If manufacturers are sustained,

and fair wages paid to operatives and short

hours conceded, commodities would, under

the present system of trade, greatly in-

crease in price. This must be avoided, if

possible, and all interests harmonized. By

what process can this result be accom-

plished? There is but one way, and that is

by the pooling and controlling of each

trade. By control, I mean direction and

development. The friction in the present

method of production is harmful in the

highest degree to the best interests of the

trades concerned, and, therefore, a loss and

an injury to the public at large.

The whole of the establishments in one

trade should be pooled, and a pro rata

arrangement effected regulating the amount

of production by each firm. All the op-

eratives in the trade should be employed by

the adoption of the short hour plan, and

the price of the goods made perma-

nent, after the manner of national

mail service. This may be accom-

plished now that the operatives are or-

ganized. The only thing needed is the

organization of the manufacturers. The

latter must fall in line with the imperious

capital and labor into large consolidations,

with central control. I will take one great

industry as an illustration, viz, the boot

and shoe trade. There are about 2100 estab-

lishments, with about \$50,000,000 capital,

employing 150,000 operatives, men, women

and boys, receiving annually about \$50,000,

000 in wages, and producing nearly 150,-

000,000 pairs of boots and shoes, at a gross

value of \$200,000,000. Now, as 1700 estab-

lishments out of the 2100 are right here in

the New England States, it seems to me

that a scientific method might be adopted

to pool this great trade, by taking in all

the establishments in the country, and by

the economy in the production of the 150,-

000,000 or 200,000,000 of boots and shoes,

divide a splendid profit between the

manufacturers, the operatives and the con-

sumers.

In all pooling arrangements the public

must receive a large share of the benefits

to be derived from the system, or the

scheme would fail. The pooling cannot be

successfully worked in one State, however

largely concerned in the particular trade,

because the best interests of labor must be

considered, and no system could perman-

ently flourish that retarded the workers of

their employment in other States. It

did work for all the operatives, and then

limit the number of new-comers.

Manufacturers cannot settle this matter

by themselves, after the manner of the

great capitalists, because labor, being or-

ganized, will insist on a voice in any such

arrangement. Labor will demand reason-

able short hours of labor and a fair rate of

wages, and, as far as possible, permanent

employment. The manufacturer will re-

quire reasonable rewards for his super-

visory skill, care and judgment, and the

consumer will expect cheaper rates in the

### REPUBLICAN TAFFY FOR CHIEF

ARTHUR.

It is worth noting that all the capitalists,

as the same as saying all the Republic-

an organs, are paying fulsome com-

pliments to Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood

of Locomotive Engineers. This is because

Mr. ARTHUR made a speech at Hartford

last Sunday which seemed to disparage, by

implication, the Knights of Labor and their

methods. The capitalist press seizes

eagerly upon his words, and feeds the

brotherhood, of which he is the head, with

unlimited "taffy." Mr. ARTHUR's head is

not likely to be turned with this too trans-

parent gush. He had, doubtless, not for-

gotten that only a few years ago when

he and his order were engaged in a

contest for better pay and conditions these

same papers that now cover him with

pretty compliments were as cold and hos-

tile in their criticisms of him as they now

are of the knights. The trouble with the

Republican press is that it is never in favor

of the labor movement of today, and re-

serves its words of commendation for those

leaders of workmen who are not at

present endeavoring to gain something for

their brethren. ARTHUR WARD, when asked if

he favored the war, said he was "in favor

of the last war and of the next war." The

Republican press is always in favor of

the next or the previous labor movement,

but never of the one that is actually going

on.

As always happens as controversies wax

warm, some of the anti-labor organs are

proving too much. For example, it seems

to be a favorite line of thought with them

that men cannot possibly earn as much in

eight hours as in ten, and if they do not

earn as much of course they cannot—so the

argument goes—be paid as much.

Unfortunately the history of labor upsets this

train of logic by reminding us that men

would work thirteen hours a day and get

less wages than they have since been paid

for ten hours a day. It is scarcely worth

while to waste ink and paper to tell

the people that as much work cannot be

done in eight hours as in ten. But the triumph

of deduction that if more is not produced

more wages cannot be paid is a very silly

because a very transparent, begging of the

whole question. It no doubt occurs to

every thinking reader of this feeble kind

of reasoning that the point at issue is

not whether men can produce more than

they do now, and so earn more, but

whether, as a matter of fact and fair play,

they ought not to have a larger share of

what they now produce, either in the shape

of fewer hours of labor or in that of better

wages for the same hours.

There is no point in which the legal the-

ories of English-speaking nations differ more

markedly from those of other peoples than

in regard to the amount of reliance to be

placed upon the confessions of persons ac-

cused of crime. The European jurist can

conceive no possible reason why an inno-

cent person should accuse himself of crime.

To his mind, a confession is the best and

most convincing evidence of guilt; and ac-

cordingly, all the machinery of the criminal

laws of the European continent is di-

rected to the single end of securing such

admission. But for this belief in the reli-

ability of confessions the physical

torture of accused persons would have

been abolished in France and other

countries almost as soon as humanity

condemned the custom in England. Even

now in those countries suspected persons

are subject to cruel direct examinations in

the hope that a confession may be wrung

from them—examinations that are almost

### THE LONG DIVORCE LIST.

When the inevitable BARNUM moves

to his winter quarters in gentle spring

to present to the public his pageantry of

bipeds and quadrupeds, his fat women and

his boneless men, great interest always

precedes the advent of "the greatest show

on earth." The avenues are crowded with

the curious, eager to gaze on the wonders

of the world, and learn if there really is

something "new under the sun." So

with our divorce courts. A curi-

ously long public is eager to devour

the latest reports of domestic

infelicity which have brought the unfor-

tunate pairs from much-celebrated nuptials,

the honeymoon and the once happy home,

to the cold bar of the court and the judicial

scissors. This side-show of the court has

become the most beguiling legal event of

the season, and the curtain which will rise

on Wednesday next on the seamy side of

married life in Suffolk county, will furnish

for like exposition at the September term.

It is not our purpose to discuss the

contracting or dissolution of marriage. The

rights of the parties to the contract are

well settled and well administered in the

courts. The few methods of marrying, and

the many causes for breaking up the

union have been fixed by the laws of the















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**BOSTON, MASS.**